



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-004
Thursday
6 January 1994

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Cameroon

Ethnic Clashes Resume in North; Many Deaths Reported

AB0501171694 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] A bloodbath has occurred in northern Cameroon. Arab Shuwars and Kotokos are once again at loggerheads. According to various estimates, the death toll runs from 20 to 50. Jean Mater Ndi has more details.

[Begin Ndi recording] Between 23 and 24 December, a Kotoko was killed by an Arab Shuwa in the Makere District in the extreme north of the country. In retaliation, Kotokos decided to exact revenge on the night of 25 December; they went from mere words to action. The Arab Shuwa village of Sulfa was attacked and the two communities are now fighting with cold steel weapons, arrows, and rifles. Several people were killed or seriously wounded on both sides. As is usually the case in this region, the Arab Shuwa reacted swiftly. The day after the attack, 26 December, they attacked all Kotoko villages around the (Ndjamena) District. This is the second day of terribly violent clashes between Arab Shuwa and Kotoko with some sources stating 20 dead and seriously wounded, while sources close to official circles say the death may be as high as 50.

Last year, clashes took place between the two communities and led to scores of dead and injured. [end recording]

Congo

Government To Reorganize Military, Increase Numbers

AB0501225294 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Jacques Joachim Yhombi-Opango, prime minister and head of government today addressed officers of the Brazzaville Garrison. At the center of that address, which took place in the conference room of Hydro-Congo company, was the restructuring of the Congolese Armed Forces and their integration into development. Other issues were also examined at the meeting, in particular problems of security and keeping order. [passage omitted] Let us listen to the prime minister as he talked about the restructuring of the public security force and its present challenges:

[Begin Yhombi-Opango recording] On the domestic field, our public force was not effectively prepared to face the new dangers that faced us, such as the massive distribution of weapons and of war munitions to the civilian population; the destruction and sabotage of public infrastructures and buildings; looting; barricades; dastardly assassinations; armed robberies; raping; and narcotics. All these crimes constitute for the public force and for the authorities challenges that must be met.

Taking into account the [word indistinct] of the problems raised, the government was of the view that the reorganization of the public force, in view of the present constitutional and political situations, constitutes a decisive step towards the objectives we want to attain. This is why a document relating to this reorganization has been drafted and is currently being examined by the parliament. [end recording]

The prime minister, Jacques Joachim Yhombi-Opango, also spoke about the recruitment of Congolese youths into our Armed Forces, a recruitment exercise which became a reality today as the president of the Republic, Professor Pascal Lissouba, signed the order for the recruiting of a contingent of 2,000 youths. Concerning this recruitment exercise, the prime minister informed the officers of the Brazzaville garrison about the objectives of this exercise. Listen to Jacques Joachim Yhombi-Opango:

[Begin Yhombi-Opango recording] This recruitment will enable us to reduce or to solve the staffing problem and will also contribute to raising the number of junior officers within the public force. The Congolese Armed Forces alone will receive about 33 percent of the recruits. Any military force draws its ability from the enthusiasm, the spontaneity, and the commitment of the youths. The mission which the head of state has entrusted upon us is to replace our public force considerably with younger blood, in order to make it an efficient and result-oriented tool in the service of the nation. [end recording]

National Assembly Debates, Adopts 1994 Budget

AB0501160294 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The National Assembly ended its extraordinary session at the Parliamentary Palace in the afternoon of 4 January. The closing ceremony was chaired by National Assembly speaker Andre Milongo. A plenary session was held in the morning of the same day, during which the 1994 state budget was adopted. Andre Mimossi, a permanent correspondent at the Parliamentary Palace, has the details:

[Begin recording] [Mimossi] [passage omitted] During the extraordinary session, parliamentarians discussed the major item of their deliberations, which is no other than the 1994 financial draft bill, that is the state budget for this year, as well as the basis upon which it was drafted, namely the economic and social recovery plan known as PARESO [expansion unknown]. The 1994 budget, which was adopted by the National Assembly is nearly 166 billion CFA francs, that is 38.64 billion CFA francs less than the figure for last year. By adopting the text submitted to it at the session, the National Assembly has just paved the way for a reassuring future for Congo. Assembly speaker Andre Milongo pointed out the importance of this text.

[Milongo] During the deliberations, the honorable parliamentarians examined the various draft bills which

would enable us in the very near future to set up local councils and allow for unrestricted management of local authorities. With the adoption of this text our country has taken a major step in the march toward the country's decentralization and municipalization. I am convinced that this praiseworthy policy will contribute to the development of our regions and municipalities through the control and valorization of their own human, economic, and technical resources. However, it must be stressed that the step being taken is realistic and cautious because in the first stage, only the regions and municipalities will be upgraded into administrative entities. During the same session, our honorable assembly also examined and adopted the 1994 appropriation bill, as well as the action program for economic and social recovery, PARESO, which accompanies it. These measures will enable the government to reorganize and improve the economic and social fabric which is now in a shambles. [passage omitted]

I also take this opportunity to express my gratitude to our honorable parliamentarians for all the initiatives taken, which led to the adoption of the statement on the restoration of peace in the country at their congress meeting on 16 December 1993. I hope that there will soon be a return to peace now that the measures included in the statement have been effectively implemented. I, therefore, urge all the honorable parliamentarians, and I repeat, honorable parliamentarians to work tirelessly and above all sincerely for peace in their various constituencies because working for peace means ensuring one's own security. Collective security is the best security. [end recording]

Renewed Fighting in Brazzaville Leaves 1 Dead

AB0501230294 Paris AFP in English 2208 GMT 5 Jan 93

[Text] Brazzaville, Jan 5 (AFP)—Exchanges of fire between Congolese government forces and opposition militiamen resumed here overnight Tuesday after a two-day lull, leaving one person dead, witnesses said. Army tanks returned fire against opposition militiamen who fired machine guns around the national television building and the Saint Exupery school in Brazzaville's southwestern Ba Congo district, the witnesses said. A Malian national was killed in the crossfire as he passed by the school on a motorbike, according to a hospital source, bringing the death toll since early December to at least 95.

Calm had returned to the capital by midday Wednesday, witnesses said, although public transportation was still interrupted in the Ba Congo district. Elsewhere in the capital, security forces carried out search operations for illegal Zairean immigrants, whom the government has accused of belonging to the opposition militia.

Prime Minister General Joachim Yhombi-Opango said Wednesday that the government would not use force against the civilian population, but that the security forces would "render harmless all marginals who have not understood the democratic process." Addressing

officers of the Brazzaville military garrison, General Opango said a "systematic recycling" of President Pascal Lissouba's personal security forces would be carried out.

The opposition coalition has complained on several occasions that the president's security units were responsible for violence in the capital.

General Opango called for more discipline among the army, the police and the gendarmerie, which he said must "remain apolitical but obedient to civilian power." He also confirmed the president's December 31 announcement that a recruitment of army soldiers would be held "in all districts of the country in order to purify its ranks."

Soldiers currently account for a mere 33 percent of army personnel, with the rest comprising officers and non-commissioned officers, the prime minister explained. The last recruitment drive for the armed forces, which currently total about 20,000 men, was held in 1983.

In the meantime, the opposition coalition announced that it favoured the formation of a national union government to bring an end to the country's political crisis. Opposition leader Bernard Kolelas said in a statement that the new government should be formed after the arbitration commission announces its verdict on the contested results of the recent legislative elections.

The commission is to publish its report on February 5.

Rwanda

President Sworn in Before Constitutional Court

EA0501154294 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Rwanda today entered its transitional period, enlarged by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. The transition will last 22 months. This period was begun this morning at 1000 by the president of the Republic, Juvenal Habyarimana, who was solemnly sworn in before the national [word indistinct] and the constitutional court. So we now have the first institution of the transition. Here is the oath, given by President Juvenal Habyarimana:

[Begin Habyarimana recording] I, Habyarimana Juvenal, in the name of almighty God, solemnly swear before the nation that I will loyally fulfill my functions, remain faithful to the Republic of Rwanda, respect the state institutions and promote the interests of the Rwandan people while respecting the basic law and other laws. [applause] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Ceremony for Deputies Delayed

EA0501201494 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Rwanda entered the great transition today, enlarged by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. [passage omitted]

[Begin Habyarimana recording] Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, my sincere thanks for responding to my invitation, for being here. I have invited you to this morning's ceremony. I have especially invited the relevant people. However, just like you, I have noted that the president of the Constitutional Court is not present. I would like to recall Article 7 of the agreement on the various questions and final dispositions. Article 7 says in its penultimate paragraph that the deputies to the transitional assembly shall swear before the president of the Republic in the presence of the president of the Constitutional Court. As the president of the Constitutional Court is not here, the disposition cannot be fulfilled.

I also note that no deputy of the RPF is present. Those I asked to check on those present have told me about this, that no deputy of the RPF is present in the hall and that no deputy of the Social Democratic Party is present. This is in addition to the absence of the president of the Constitutional Court.

Therefore, it is my duty to postpone the session, but I remain ready to convene it again once the relevant people are present, that is to say the deputies who will be sworn in, and once the authorities mentioned in Article 7 are available to accomplish their duties.

Therefore, I am postponing the session. I once again thank you for being here, for troubling yourselves. I would like to make a special call, especially to those not present, and to the international community, especially our friends who accompanied us to Arusha for more than one year to negotiate the peace agreement, for each of us to make a real and obvious effort, so that the international community can assist us. Also I hope that Rwanda sets up the transitional institutions as planned in the Arusha agreement, first of all the transitional national assembly, and then the broad-based transitional government.

In addition to my thanks, I wish you a good evening. The session has therefore been postponed for the reasons given and I am ready to reconvene it once the difficulties that we encountered this evening have been resolved. [end recording]

Patriotic Front Comments

EA0501203494 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Excerpts] For several weeks, the Rwandan people have been waiting impatiently for the creation of the transitional institutions. [passage omitted]

President Habyarimana, in his afternoon speech, stressed that the ceremony had been postponed because the president of the Constitutional Court and many of the deputies designated by some political parties were absent. It is good to note the absence. But, it is not enough. There is also need for one to ask one's self what the reasons for the absence were.

Contrary to what is said by some of our colleagues at Radio Kigali, our country has not entered the period of broad-based transition. The transitional period will only start when the broad-based government starts functioning. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Sacred Union Reacts 'Favorably' to Mobutu Address

AB0501191494 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition has reacted favorably to yesterday's address by President Mobutu Sese Seko. It describes it as good, adding that it is ready to return to the People's Palace. In a communique published today in the newspaper LE POTENTIEL, Frederic Kibassa-Maliba, chairman of the Sacred Union, says that the president discussed all the aspects of the Zairian problem and [word indistinct] the Sacred Union's views.

ANC's PWV Submits Provisional Candidates' List

*MB0501163894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1600
GMT 5 Jan 94*

[By Michael Phalatse]

[Text] Johannesburg January 5 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] region on Wednesday released its provisional list of candidates for the provincial legislature and its choices for those to be among the 200 provincial representatives in the envisaged National Assembly.

ANC Women's League president, Mrs Winnie Mandela, was not included in either list—but can still find herself on the list of 200 national candidates.

PWV Regional Chairman Tokyo Sexwale was unopposed as the ANC's candidate for premier of the PWV province.

Topping the provincial legislature list, after Mr Sexwale's unopposed nomination for regional premiership, is the PWV region's General Secretary Obed Bapela. The top 50 names include:

Sandton MP Dave Dalling (number 10 on the list), Jay Naidoo (17), former policeman Gregory Rockman (43); Regional Executive Members Robert McBride (2), Amos Masondo (3), Ronnie Mamoepa (5), Paul Mashatile (6) and Mondi Gungubele (12).

Also included in the list for regional candidates for the provincial legislative body are business leaders Mr Sam Motshenyane (25) and Mr Richard Maponya (90); academics Professor Njabulo Ndebelo (45) and Ms Jacklyn Cock (110).

Other, but more unusual names on the list for the provincial legislature, are: Actor John Kani (92); and athlete Bruce Fordyce (205) as well as the executive chairman of National Sorghum Breweries, Professor Mohale Mahanyele (137); the vice president of NAFCOC [National African Federated Chambers of Commerce], Mr Gabriel Mokgoko (265); clergymen the Rev Mvume Dandala (217) of the Methodist Church and Bishop Manas Buthelezi (115) of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; Miss South Africa Jacqui Mosokeng (366) and SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV talk show presenter Ms Felicia Mabuza-Suttle (68).

The list for regional candidates for the National Assembly is topped by the ANC's media spokesman, Mr Carl Niehaus.

The top 50 names on this list include Transitional Executive Council Deputy Chief Executive Ms Janet Love (3); former Release Mandela Committee Chairman Mr Aubrey Mokoena (4); Regional Executive Members Dr Abe Nkomo (5) and Mr Cassim Saloojee (16); Ms Limpopo Hani (31); former president of the Soweto Students Representative Council during the 1977 unrest Mr Dan Montsintsi (32); trade unionists Mr Chris Dlamini (34) and Mr Kgalema Motlanthe (49); members

of the South African Communist Party's Central Committee Mr Essop Pahad (6), Ms Thenjiwe Mtisso (12) and Ms Geraldine Fraser (18); SUNDAY NATION Editor and soon to be top SABC man Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu (21); the ANC's economic expert Mr Tito Mboweni (24); ANC Youth League President Mr Peter Mokaba (20) and Lawyer Ms Priscilla Jana (44)

The Western Cape has not yet nominated candidates for the positions of premier. Candidates for other regions are: Mr Tokyo Sexwale (PWV), Mr Ngoako Ramathlodi (northern Transvaal), Mr Essop Pahad (western Transvaal), Matthew Phosa (eastern Transvaal), Jacob Zuma (northern Natal), Jeff Radebe (southern Natal) Harry Gwala (Midlands), Patrick Lekota (southern and northern [Orange] Free State) Manne Dipico (northern Cape), Raymond Mhlaba (eastern Cape and Transkei) and Steve Tswete (Border).

Candidates' Standing Explained

*MB0501175794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733
GMT 5 Jan 94*

[Statement issued by the African National Congress in Marshalltown on 5 January 1994]

[Text] On the weekend of the 18th and 19th of December 1993, the 14 regions of the ANC [African National Congress] comprising delegates from ANC branches, Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], SACP [South African Communist Party], Mass Democratic Movement and PF [Patriotic Front] forces voted to nominate candidates for the National Assembly and the lists for the various provincial legislatures. These nominations have now been made available to all the regions.

It must, however, be pointed out that the lists of nominations that have been sent to the regions are only provisional. All of those who have been nominated have not yet been informed, many of them may still decide not to stand, or may opt to keep their positions in their respective organisations or apply for positions in the civil service. Provincial conferences to consolidate the nominations of the 14 regions will be held over the forthcoming weekend of the 8th and 9th of January. A national list conference to finalise all the lists will be held on the 15th of January. The National Executive Committee of the ANC will publicly announce the final lists on Tuesday 18th January.

National Party Comments

*MB0501185194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1736
GMT 5 Jan 94*

[Statement issued by the National Party's Federal Council on 5 January]

[Text] It seems as if the ANC's [African National Congress] PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] region is repeating the mistakes of the Western Cape

ANC, in compiling their candidates list. Names of prominent people are being used to give credibility to the list without their consent.

This undemocratic procedure causes grave embarrassment to people who differ fundamentally with ANC policy and are public figures who do not want to become embroiled in political controversy. The way in which the ANC goes about compiling their candidates lists indicates a shocking disrespect for the individual.

These embarrassing incidents also prove that the ANC is still trapped in their one-party-state-of-mind. It is time that they accept that the essence of democracy is freedom of choice. Appointing people on to your electoral lists without their permission is further proof of the ANC's disregard for basic democratic procedure and values.

It is indeed a sign of the political bankruptcy of the ANC if they have to revert to these kinds of gimmicks, to draw attention to their candidates lists and to attempt to lend it glamour.

ANC Reportedly Seeking Israeli Aid for Recruits

MB0601084694 *Umtata Capital Radio in English* 0800
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] An Israeli newspaper says the ANC [African National Congress] has sought help from the Israeli army in working out an education program for black recruits in a new South African army. The newspaper quoted Israeli military sources as saying an ANC delegation visited Israel 2 weeks ago to gather information on the army's special program for recruits who fail their studies.

The delegation reportedly met the head of the education department in the Israeli army and visited several centers where army students are trained. The paper says the delegation said it was facing difficulty in enrolling young blacks with no education and they hoped to adopt methods being used in Israel.

ANC Spokesman Dismisses Reports

MB0601113794 *Umtata Capital Radio in English* 0900
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Excerpts] An Israeli newspaper says the ANC [African National Congress] has sought help from the Israeli army in working out an education program for black recruits in a new South African army. [passage omitted] But ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus has dismissed the reports, saying there is no such link between Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing]:

[Begin Niehaus recording] The ANC has taken note of reports that appeared in the media that there has been involvement of Israeli army training with MK cadres. The ANC wants to state very firmly that there is nothing of this kind, and that there is no cooperation at that level between the MK cadres and the Israeli army. [end recording]

AVF Says TEC Structures 'Waste of Taxpayers Money'

MB0601073294 *Umtata Capital Radio in English* 0600
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front, AVF] leader General Constand Viljoen says the establishment of a national peacekeeping force is only a political requirement and a waste of taxpayers' money. The Transitional Executive Council's [TEC] subcouncil on defense yesterday said the 10,000-strong force would be deployed in election hot-spots by the end of March.

The AVF leader has reiterated that his organization rejects all TEC structures as a waste of taxpayers' money and energy, because he says they try to solve South Africa's problems in a one-sided manner. Viljoen says the country's police and defense force's command structure should not be tampered with, because they stand [word indistinct].

Meanwhile, the Conservative Party [CP] says it won't recognize the authority of the command structure of the national peace-keeping force or joint defense force. CP deputy leader Willie Snyman says the peace-keeping force will fall under the complete control of the TEC's subcouncil on defense and Snyman says the TEC, which is the product of multiparty talks, is nothing but a seizure of power by communist terrorists. He says therefore the CP does not recognize the powers of the TEC and the powers and actions of the command structure of the national peace keeping force.

Conservative Party Says Country 'Violence Paradise'

MB0501152994 *Johannesburg SAPA in English* 1434
GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 5 SAPA—The "violence paradise" that the country had become vindicated the Conservative Party's [CP] predictions of anarchy, murder and robbery in the new South Africa, CP Chief Secretary Lem Theron said on Wednesday.

Dr. Theron urged conservative-minded citizens to reject the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] and the interim constitution which had facilitated the chaos and to "let their voices be heard to counter the disaster of communist tyranny".

The situation could be expected to deteriorate in coming months and years because Marxist Communist revolutionaries in Russia and Eastern Europe had proved they harbored no respect for life, he said.

Dr. Theron said several newspaper reports published on Wednesday confirmed the fraud and the false expectations of a peace utopia created by State President F W de Klerk.

These included reports on gangs armed with AK47s attacking flats; train violence; an African National Congress [ANC] admission that some self-defense units were

out of control; vehicles being set alight after warnings; police fearing for the life of a teenager in a hijacked minibus, four robbers with a trail from Transkei to the Western Transvaal being linked to two murders; the ANC's determination to drive National Party members out of Soweto and several murders and robberies.

The new South Africa had become a place where only communist rulers and their bribed facilitators would be able to live securely after the April 27 election, he added. "Repression, exploitation and possibly even penal camps are the destiny of those who dare to oppose the so-called peace democracy of Communism..."

APLA Members Arrested for Tavern Attack

MB0601111794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 6 SAPA—Two "confirmed" Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] members have been arrested in connection with the Heidelberg tavern massacre in Cape Town, Law and Order Minister Hennus Kriel announced on Thursday. They have been positively linked to the Heidelberg Tavern killings, Mr Kriel said in a statement. "These arrests brings to four the number of suspects being held in connection with this attack. Further arrests are not excluded," the statement said.

Both suspects, aged 24 and 22, were arrested earlier this week in Elliot in South African territory whilst travelling between two destinations in the Transkei.

The arrest of the two members of the Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] armed wing, coupled with investigations, had verified the finding by the Goldstone Commission that the Transkei was indeed a "safe haven for killers exporting terrorism to South Africa", Mr Kriel said.

The South African Police [SAP] was investigating whether all four suspects were linked to other terror atrocities in the western Cape. This "major breakthrough" further emphasised the urgent necessity for the Transkei to co-operate in establishing a joint SAP/Transkei police investigation team to further probe the matter, said Mr Kriel.

South African Press Review for 6 Jan

MB0601124794

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Government Unable To 'Govern With a Firm Hand'— "The government does not seem to have any plan of action for halting the violence in the run-up to the election, being unable to act decisively for fear of ANC [African National Congress] reaction," declares the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 4 January. "Is it too much to expect the government to

govern with a firm hand until the election decides whether it is put out of office?" "Weakness in that regard is to the disadvantage of both, because, to put it simply, both are held to blame for what is happening and both need to ensure that not only is the playing field levelled, but nobody tries to dig it up or disrupt the decisive election match that will be played on it shortly."

THE STAR

Self-Defense Units Part of Violence in Townships— Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 January in a page 12 editorial believes township self-defense units, SDUs, "are part of the problem of violence in the East Rand townships of Katlehong, Vosloorus and Thokoza." THE STAR has established that "internecine warfare between rival SDUs in Katlehong is a factor in the bloodletting in the township. As an ANC official in Katlehong notes, ANC supporters find themselves in conflict with one another. His statement is important for another reason: it repudiates the official mythology that SDUs are apolitical rather than ANC-aligned organisations. The ANC admits that it has to intervene to restructure SDUs in the troubled East Rand townships." THE STAR concludes from the East Rand violence and the ANC admissions that withdrawing the Internal Stability Division from the townships "will aggravate rather than solve the problem, as the Goldstone Commission warned last month."

BUSINESS DAY

Negotiating Urgency Has 'Dissipated'—"Constitutional negotiations and the operations of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] are being conducted in a rather desultory and sloppy manner," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 January. The editorial refers to the "arm-twisting between the Freedom Alliance [FA] on one hand and the NP [National Party] and ANC on the other over preconditions for further talks," saying "it seems that we have returned to the phase of 'talks about talks' which, when conducted between the ANC and NP, went on for years. That kind of time is no longer available." "Exacerbating this problem is the fact that almost all the TEC decisions taken in the absence of the Freedom Alliance create new problems and obstacles to a final settlement." The "refreshing sense of urgency" demonstrated by negotiators in November "has all dissipated now."

SOWETAN

Self-Defense Units 'Banditry' in Townships—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 6 January in a page 6 editorial comments on the "war" among self-defense units on the East Rand, saying the SDUs "quickly deteriorate into armed bandits." It is a tragedy that "they have to do work that the police should be doing," and that "they are not answerable to anybody." It is "laudable" that the ANC is "trying to rein them in," but "the problem has to be tackled at a much deeper level to stop banditry in the name of self defence in the townships."

Angola

Update on Resumption of Peace Talks in Zambia

UNITA Presence Not Confirmed

MB0501205394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The peace talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] should have resumed in Lusaka this afternoon after they were interrupted on 24 December. The government negotiating team and the group of observers in the peace process are already present in the Zambian capital on the date set for the resumption of talks—5 January. There is no confirmation of the presence in Lusaka of the UNITA negotiating team, however. Faustino Muteka from the government delegation who left for Lusaka yesterday, accompanied by his colleagues, said on departure that the government delegation has powers to negotiate everything.

UN special representative Alioune Blondin Beye has concluded his visits to some African countries and left for the Zambian capital today. Zimbabwe, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, and Zaire are the countries whose presidents were contacted by Alioune Blondin Beye during the break in the peace talks. Before leaving for Lusaka, Alioune Blondin Beye gave assurances that the peace talks would begin this afternoon. Alioune Blondin Beye focused his statements, however, on contacts he held in the countries mentioned above.

[Begin Beye recording] The objective was as usual aimed at making use of the exceptional advantages that these countries possess. As you know, the delegations from the government and UNITA are already in Lusaka. I am very happy with this situation because the news media organs gave other reasons for the break in the peace talks. Fortunately, the government and UNITA acted differently. I have, therefore, held contacts with the heads of state of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, and Zaire. There were two objectives for these visits—first to brief them on [words indistinct] support for the peace talks. [end recording]

Radio Says UNITA in Zambia

MB0601095994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and government negotiators have already arrived in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, where the second round of Angolan peace talks will be held. Secrecy will still be the strategy of the first round, following the methods of UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye. Meanwhile, it has been agreed that political, and not military issues, will dominate the agenda of the talks. On the occasion of the resumption of talks yesterday afternoon, Radio France International,

RFI, interviewed Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, who began by commenting on issues to be negotiated.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] The first point is the police, but a modern and democratic police, not a police with a paramilitary and military organization, but a civil police force, such as in civilized and highly democratic countries. We will discuss the police and we can say now that we will not agree with the so called belligerent and military police, such as the antiriot police. We want structures which may guarantee total security for the population and democratic freedom in the country, not a police force created to oppress the opposition parties.

Our second point will be the big, multifaceted theme, national reconciliation, with issues regarding the government, the status of our President Dr. Savimbi, and the political and administrative decentralization which is extremely necessary to create acceptable structures which may unite the Angolan people, which has been traumatized and divided following the so called October 1992 Luanda events. Then we shall also discuss freedom of association, politically, and economically. This means that we will be dealing with extremely sensible issues, including the second round of elections, how democratic elections should be organized to guarantee a free expression.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] government [word indistinct] key ministerial posts?

[Valentim] [Words indistinct] ministerial key posts. We would like to have one post in the Defense or Interior Ministry, one post in the Foreign Affairs or Information Ministry and one post in the Territorial Administration or Economy. We would like to participate in government in an effective way, not like in the 1992 [word indistinct] when they gave us the ministry [words indistinct] not in the context of France, but in Angola's context, for us to take care of drums; that is not what we want. We want a participation which is a sign that Angola is truly heading toward national reconciliation. We also want UNITA's participation in the management of some economic enterprises, such as the National Angolan Fuel Company, the railroad company and others. We are still living in a society of the past, a monolithic society, in which all workers belong to the party, in which other parties do not participate in the economic and political activities, because we did not have time to prepare the country for an open democracy.

UNITA Denies 5 Jan Attack, Shelling in Malanje

MB0601081994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leadership has categorically denied allegations reported by the Luanda regime's press that Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops bombed Malanje yesterday when the aircraft carrying U.S. congressmen was about to land. A source close to the FALA General Staff has said that such statements are a pretext by the Luanda regime to cover

offensives launched by its forces in the area. Our source said there is no reason to investigate who, in fact, is responsible for what happened because this is part of a powerful propaganda campaign by the Eduardo dos Santos regime, which is searching for approval in the eyes of the U.S. Government. The same source said this is the second attack of this kind since the failed attempt to incriminate UNITA as responsible for the attack on Malongo in Cabinda Province. Our source concluded by appealing to the international community not to be taken in by the fallacious propaganda of the Luanda regime, since they are bent on boycotting the round of talks.

1 Killed, 9 Wounded in Attack

MB0501194894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The shelling of Malanje by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] killed one person and wounded nine people, one seriously. Francisco Kuringana reports.

The action took place precisely at a time when the aircraft which was carrying U.S. congressmen—who were expected in Malanje today—was about to land. Local circles view this as another maneuver aimed at interrupting on-the-ground observations of the main problems affecting thousands of citizens in this part of the country because of the war caused by UNITA and the problems experienced by the Angolan people in all fields.

Government Accused of Bombing 3 Cities

MB0601082994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] The search for peace has resumed in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. However, the main strategy of Luanda is to continue exterminating the populations within the framework of the prolonged political and tribal genocide, while it falsely sings the song of negotiations. Our central news desk yesterday received reports from Uige that two SU-22 fighters coming from Luanda dropped a deadly cargo of bombs over the cities of Uige Negage and Quitexe. Many civilians were killed and others wounded. However, we do not have exact information and numbers of casualties caused by yet another barbarous action by the Futungo de Belas Palace.

Mozambique

Commentary Views Dhlakama Smuggling Accusations

MB0501141594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Commentary by Machado da Graca on the "Dotting the i's" program]

[Text] The accusations made by Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader,

against Mozambican Army General Domingos Fondo has created a new situation in our country's political scenario. The Mozambican media have long reported that the public feels some figures are involved in dealings which range from somewhat shady to very dark. No one has, however, been able to piece together enough evidence to point out specific names and place the dots on the i's.

In his news conference in Maringue, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama took a step forward and indicated one name, that of Domingos Fondo, whom he accused of being involved in smuggling arms to South Africa. The Renamo leader went even further and said that President Joaquim Chissano was aware of it. Nothing can stay quite the same in the face of this new situation. Beginning with the attorney general, our legal structures simply cannot stand and wait for some unidentified person to come up with evidence. At this stage, the matter rests between two citizens: Afonso Dhlakama, who has made an accusation in public and who must be in possession of the relevant evidence, and Domingos Fondo, who has been publicly accused and who must respond to Dhlakama's evidence with other evidence and witnesses to prove his innocence. That is what one calls a legal state.

The normal thing to do under such circumstances is for Gen. Domingos Fondo to institute legal proceedings against Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama for defamation and offensive remarks that could jeopardize his reputation. In turn, the court must establish who is in the right and penalize whoever is in the wrong. Things could follow a different path, though: Were the accusation only about purely individual interests, the matter could be laid to rest. It would be enough for Gen. Fondo to ignore those accusations. That accusation, however, involves a very serious crime and the simple fact that such an accusation has been made in public should force the Attorney General's Office to open an inquiry to investigate the truth of the charges. There is no escaping that responsibility.

What is more, we all hope that the Attorney General's Office will not tell us yet again that it does not have the material means for conducting the investigation.

Renamo Official Explains Camp Desertions

MB0501165594 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 5 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It took a lot of persuading to get the fighting forces in Mozambique to go to the United Nations assembly points for disarmament and demobilization. Especially, it seems, the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels, they finally began turning up at the camps before Christmas but apparently didn't like what they found or rather didn't find, in particular basic facilities and the lack of food, water, and clothing. Well, now, up to 600 Renamo soldiers are reported to have walked out

of camps in central Sofala Province. Renamo's spokesman Almeida dos Santos called us up this afternoon and Dan Isaacs asked him if it was true that the soldiers were quitting the assembly areas.

[Begin recording] [Dos Santos] Yes, this is really true. We have received reports that in Chiramba, one of the assembly points, the soldiers have been leaving. Unfortunately, when President Dhlakama recently visited one of these assembly points, he discovered that the soldiers had no food and they had no clothing. Not only that, the huts in which they were living in, they were very poor, I would say sort of tents which are just plastic [word indistinct] that have been distributed to them, instead of giving them real tents.

[Isaacs] Mr. dos Santos, I find it a little bit difficult to believe when I have just spoken to the United Nations who say there are a few local problems, but on the whole, food and clothing are getting through to the assembly areas?

[Dos Santos] Well, probably since that visit that President Dhlakama had made to Chiramba assembly point, we have not had a follow up to this, because the United Nations, in the name of Dr. Aldo Ajello, had promised that it would send in a helicopter that would carry the president to also visit the other assembly points. If they had improved the situation, I am quite sure that our soldiers would not have moved out of this assembly point.

[Isaacs] Afonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader, and now you, yourself, have been complaining about conditions in the camps and the Renamo soldiers themselves are voting with [words indistinct] by leaving some of these camps. What do you propose to do? What do you plan to ask the United Nations now to do?

[Dos Santos] We have got to force the United Nations to make sure that they actually create these conditions and in the meantime, I think the main thing that we could do is to ask the United Nations, jointly with our members who are in the Cease-Fire Commission, to go round to make sure that they try to put back the whole situation. [end recording]

UN Official Notes 'Complaints'

MB0501190294 London BBC World Service in English
1915 GMT 5 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It took a lot of persuading to get the fighting forces in Mozambique to go to the United Nations assembly points for disarmament and demobilization, especially, it seems, the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels. They finally began turning up at the camps before Christmas, but apparently didn't like what they found or did not find, in particular the poor facilities and the lack of food, water, and clothing. Now, up to 600 Renamo soldiers are reported to have walked out of the

camps in central Sofala Province. On the line to Maputo, Dan Isaacs asked Tom Cadel of the UN mission, Unomoz, who is in charge of the demobilization operation how he responded to the Renamo complaints.

[Begin recording] [Cadel] Yesterday, we have identified this problem and it was informed to Renamo delegation. The Renamo delegation at the Cease-Fire Commission said that they were not aware of this problem and that it would immediately check and then take appropriate action.

[Isaacs] Now, this isn't the first time that this has happened. Renamo soldiers a few weeks ago apparently went on hunger strike, complaining about the quality or the lack of food. Do you think that there are real problems getting enough food to the assembly areas?

[Cadel] I don't think there are any problems at all. There is a basic agreement between the World Food Program which is providing food to the assembly areas and the government. Unomoz offered that in the cases where there are difficulties in logistics that it could help. At the same time, on Renamo side, we had proposed, in the additional funding that Unomoz obtained, to provide some additional items, like dried meat, dried fish, and salt to Renamo assembly areas.

[Isaacs] And yet there do seem to be problems because Renamo personnel are walking out of assembly areas. Clearly, they are upset about something?

[Cadel] My position here at the moment, I am not aware of the exact reason, nor Renamo head of delegation yesterday in the Cease-Fire Commission was able to explain to the commission what reason could be.

[Isaacs] Now, apart from these problems there do appear to be a large number of Renamo and government soldiers arriving in assembly areas. What are the latest figures on those?

[Cadel] The latest figures are that on the government side, 8,334 soldiers have arrived. On the Renamo side, 4,632, adding up to a total of 12,966.

[Isaacs] Now, that is quite a large number but it is slower than the UN had anticipated. Do you think the proposed election date of October of this year is possible, given those limitations?

[Cadel] I think from the demobilization point of view, definitely, it is very well possible. Of course, it depends here on the inputs from both parties to provide the information on which people are going to the new army and which people, they will be demobilized and this can be a fact that it will delay a little bit, but in the overall planning, technically, we still have a [word indistinct] of one month spare, we can call it. So, we are still confident that we can finalize the demobilization till the end of May.

[Isaacs] And therefore elections are possible in October?

[Cadel] And therefore elections should be possible in October. [end recording]

Better Conditions Sought at Camps

AB0501185294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Raul Domingos, head of the Political Affairs Department of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], told our correspondent this afternoon that his movement's forces will continue to abandon assembly points if logistical conditions are not improved. Raul Domingos said Renamo's withdrawal from the Chiramba and Magunde assembly points was an indication that food supplies are not being taken into account by the international community. He noted that Renamo soldiers could go without basic facilities at their bases, but not in assembly points. Domingos urged the international community to take into account the question of food and clothing for Renamo forces. He said the situation is serious and demanded that the international community should intervene immediately to prevent situations likely to endanger the peace process. He added that everything will be done to see to it that those who abandon the assembly points will return as soon as possible, though this depends on better logistical conditions.

Renamo's Decision on Salamanga Withdrawal Expected

AB0501190994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Government Major Eduardo Lauchande says no consensus has yet been reached with the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] regarding the latter's withdrawal from Salamanga. Speaking at the end of a tripartite meeting attended by the government, Renamo, and UN Operations in Mozambique officials in Maputo today, Maj. Lauchande said Renamo agreed to inform the chairman of the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] by tomorrow morning about the area where its men will be deployed.

The government has rejected Renamo's suggestion that its forces withdraw up to 700 meters from where they are stationed. CCF chairman Colonel (Sitela) says the dispute could be resolved if Renamo accepts the proposals that have been made. Renamo is supposed to withdraw 30 km south of Salamanga or 10 km northeast of the town, instead of 700 meters.

Nigeria

Abacha, Officers 'Officially' Move to Abuja 7 Jan

AB0501161694 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, will officially move from Lagos to Abuja this Friday [7 January]. A statement by the chief press secretary to the head of state, Mr. David Attah, says Gen. Abacha's first engagement in

Abuja will be the launching of the Armed Forces Remembrance Day emblem the same at the presidential villa. It adds that the secretary to the government of the federation and other principal officers who have been operating from Lagos will move to Abuja also on Friday and conduct government affairs from there.

Abacha Receives Message From Uganda's Museveni

AB0501222894 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 5 Jan 93

[Text] Nigeria has reaffirmed her commitment to efforts aimed at improving the quality of life of the African. The head of state, General Sani Abacha, made this known today at Dodan Barracks, while receiving a special message from President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda. He expressed happiness with the existing cordial relations between the two countries. Gen. Abacha also stressed the need for Africans to work together in the spirit of oneness to combat the socioeconomic problems confronting the continent.

Minister Calls for Cooperation With Iran

AB0501224794 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The minister of communications, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, has called for increased bilateral relations in telecommunications between Nigeria and the Republic of Iran. Iran's ambassador in Nigeria, Mr. Bahman Taherian-Mobarak, paid Alhaji Rimi a visit in his office today. Alhaji Rimi said Iran is an important country with which Nigeria has longstanding and fruitful relations. The ambassador had earlier informed the minister about Iran's capabilities and said Iran was willing to help in training Nigerian telecommunications experts. He formally invited Alhaji Rimi to visit Iran.

Two Reporters 'Severely' Beaten by Security Agents

AB0501133094 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 5 Jan 93

[Text] Lagos, Jan 5 (AFP)—Two journalists working for the independent [THE] GUARDIAN newspaper were severely beaten up by Nigerian security agents responsible for demolishing illegal buildings, official Lagos television reported late Tuesday [4 January].

When the two journalists, who were on assignment to cover the demolition exercise in Mushin on the outskirts of Lagos, were shown on the television, they could hardly walk. One of them was almost naked as his clothes were torn following the beating.

The security agents were members of a environmental sanitation special task force set up by the Lagos state government to demolish about 300 shops and buildings in Mushin which had made it impossible to construct a government hospital.

The demolition exercise started Tuesday following the expiry of a one-week ultimatum given to the owners of the buildings by state military administrator Colonel Olagunsoye Oyinlola to vacate the area or face demolition of the structures.

THE GUARDIAN newspaper protested against the maltreatment of the journalists and the government sent officials to apologise, the newspaper reported Wednesday here.

Daily 'Commends' Seizure of TELL Copies

AB0501174794 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 5 Jan 94

[From the press review]

[Text] THE VANGUARD commends [as heard] the reported seizure of 50,000 copies of the TELL magazine by security agents. Though the paper wants the press to be free to express its views on national issues, it expects the press to be constructive in its criticisms.

Togo

Shootings, Explosions Occur Near Military Camp 5 Jan

Eyadema Not Present at Camp Site

AB0501193794 Paris AFP in French 1910 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Lome, 5 Jan (AFP)—A shoot-out punctuated by explosions broke out shortly after 1815 GMT today in Lome, apparently near the Inter-Arms Regiment [RIT] military camp located near the city center. Shots, volleys, and explosions continued almost uninterruptedly at 1900 GMT. No information has so far been obtained from any official source on the cause or exact location of the shooting. For security reasons, it has not been possible to go to the area. A soldier contacted by telephone at the RIT camp refused to comment and hung up immediately, shouting: "There is no one around."

According to an informed source, there had been reports that Head of State General Gnassingbe Eyadema was at 1900 in the company of Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh at his private Lome II residence, a few kilometers from the camp. His official residence where he normally spends the night is located within the RIT barracks. As soon as the first shots were heard, panic gripped inhabitants of the capital and the streets got deserted within a matter of minutes as the night began to fall. In March last year, Gen. Eyadema narrowly escaped an attack launched by a group of armed men against his RIT camp residence. The government then blamed that operation on the opposition in exile.

Army in Control; Number of Attackers Unknown

AB0501230794 Paris AFP in French 2236 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Lome, 5 Jan (AFP)—The Army and the Gendarmerie appear to have gotten the situation under control in Lome today by 2200 GMT, four hours after an attack launched by unidentified "elements" on the Togolese Inter-Arms Regiment [RIT] camp, the main military barracks in the capital. Soldiers and gendarmes were patrolling the city center and virtually no gunshots are heard any more. According to a source close to the Army, the clashes with automatic weapons, grenades, and, apparently, rocket launchers may have left "several dead." The same source asserts that the attackers whose number was not specified were on the run and that some of them had headed toward the Ghanaian border which is contiguous with the [Togolese] capital.

Military Kills 7 Attackers

AB0601075594 Paris AFP in English 0025 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Lome, Jan 6 (AFP)—Togolese security forces have shot dead seven members of an armed group which made an abortive attempt Wednesday to seize the army camp in Lome housing the official residence of President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

An informed source said the seven dressed in military fatigues were shot while travelling in two jeeps. The authorities have not identified the attackers referring to them only as "armed elements".

Earlier a source close to the army said the fighting with automatic weapons, grenades, and even rockets, had left "several dead".

Eyadema, whose official residence is inside the military camp in Lome, was not there when the attack was launched on Wednesday evening. He and Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh were at Eyadema's private residence less than two kilometers (a mile) from the camp.

Five of the assailants were said to have been killed as they were driving to the president's private residence. The other two were shot while trying to flee over the border adjoining the capital, into Ghana.

Loyal troops and paramilitary gendarmes appeared late Wednesday to have the situation under control. Shooting and explosions which started at 6:15 pm had (1815 GMT) almost died out at 9:30 pm.

In a communique broadcast on television shortly after 2000 hours, the Defence Ministry said the attackers' aim was to "surround the camp and close in on the people inside". It said the country's land borders had been sealed and that a curfew had been imposed until 6:00 AM Thursday.

The camp was the target of a similar attack last March which the government blamed on exiled political opponents of the regime.

The new attack comes six months after Eyadema was reelected in a vote boycotted by the opposition. It also comes two weeks before Togo's first democratic legislative elections which the opposition claims are being sabotaged in advance through poor preparation.

Eighty-one French military observers and another 42 from Burkina Faso have been arriving since the start of the week to monitor the election and to ensure the army stays neutral.

Government Communique Explains Events

AB0601081094 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Government communique]

[Text] As a result of the events which occurred on the evening of 5 January and which led to the firing of shots at different areas in the capital, as well as the imposition of a curfew, the government calls on the people of Lome and its environs to remain calm and not to leave their homes. All workers in the public and private sectors are urged not to report to work today in order to enable the security forces, who have routed the attackers who came from Ghana, to deal with the situation.

It all began shortly after 1800 on 5 January, when sporadic shots from automatic weapons were heard at the Dove of Peace Monument, CICA-Toyota, and Tokoin-Ramco. According to a statement issued by the national defense minister, the attackers' aim was to surround the Togolese Inter-Arms Regiment camp, capture the soldiers, and repeat the 25 March 1993 events.

A curfew was imposed from 1800 to 0600 in Lome municipality and its environs, and all land borders have been closed until further notice.

Death Toll Up to 12

AB0601092594 Paris AFP in English 0816 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Lome, Jan 6 (AFP)—Twelve people were killed when an armed group attacked the army camp in the Togo capital housing the official residence of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, officials said Thursday [6 January]. The dead in the attack Wednesday evening included 10 of the assailants and two soldiers, according to the sources. Authorities have not identified the attackers referring to them only as "armed elements". They said the army and police carried out clean-up operations throughout the night to hunt down members of the group said to be hiding in the city. [passage omitted]

Opposition Denies Involvement

AB0601112594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Togo has slipped back into violence just two weeks before the holding of parliamentary elections.

Seven people died following an attack on the Inter-Arms Regiment camp in Lome on 5 January.

[Unidentified correspondent] A curfew has been imposed in Lome. Olabire da Cruz has the details:

[Begin recording] Sporadic gunshots were heard again this morning at 0600, especially near the military camp and the airport. The Army and the Gendarmerie, who seem to have the situation under control, have erected barricades all over to dislodge the attackers, who, according to a government communique, came from Ghana. The government has asked the people in Lome and its environs to remain calm and stay at home today to enable the security forces to deal with the situation. Thus, public and private sector workers are not going to work today. A curfew was imposed from 1800 to 0600 on 5 January. The aim of the attack was reportedly to surround the Inter-Arms Regiment camp, the residence of President Eyadema, who was not there at the time.

It all began around 1830 GMT when gunshots from automatic weapons punctuated by explosions were heard for two hours at various areas in Lome, especially near the military camp. The security forces' reaction enabled them to kill seven of the attackers. Some of them allegedly managed to flee to Ghana, from where they reportedly came. An active search has been mounted for the others. It must be noted that the attack occurred just a few hours after the arrival of the French military observers in Lome and had virtually the same characteristics as that of 25 March 1993, during which 23 people died, including four senior officers. [end recording]

Mr. (Jean-Pierre Fabre), spokesman for the Union of Forces of Change [UFC]—Mr. Gilchrist Olympio's party—has given his reaction. He is refuting allegations that the 5 January attack on the Inter-Arms Regiment camp was the opposition's doing. He spoke to Raphael Mbadinga a few minutes ago.

[Begin recording] [(Fabre)] Last night a reporter alleged that the attack was from the opposition wing which refused to take part in the parliamentary elections. Of course, I strongly protest these unfounded statements. The UFC has always said that conditions of security and fairness have not been met for holding parliamentary elections. In our view, the minimum requirements we laid down have not been met; therefore, we said that if they were not met we would not take part in the elections. I think the facts confirm our analysis that there has been a recurrence of violence in Lome, which began around 1830 on 5 January. Shots are still being fired now.

[Mbadinga] No, no it ended at 2130....

[(Fabre), interrupting] No, no, I live in a suburb near the Aflao border and at 0600 this morning there were still shots.

[Mbadinga] You say that the opposition has nothing to do with this violence. Does the opposition suspect there is a lead on that?

[(Fabre)] I would not like to comment on that, but I am inclined to think there is a mutiny at the military camp. I am inclined to favor that theory. [end recording]

Defense Minister Announces Security Orders

AB0601112094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1045
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Following recent events which occurred on the night of 5 to 6 January 1994, the minister of national defense announces:

The following priority vehicles are authorized to circulate both during the day and during the night: vehicles of the Togolese Armed Forces, national Gendarmerie, national police, territorial security guards, fire service, public health services especially ambulances, the national press, and any other priority vehicles legally recognized as such.

Since security checks are being made at all roadblocks manned by public security agents, we ask all drivers of such vehicles to scrupulously respect security orders.

This statement was issued in Lome on 6 January and signed by the minister of national defense.

Sources Note Attack Against President

AB0601112094 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 6 Jan 94

[By Francis Ahouadi]

[Excerpts] Lome, Jan 6 (AFP)—Unidentified gunmen tried to assassinate Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema before a shootout left 12 dead at the army camp here where he lives, sources close to him said Thursday as further gunfire could be heard. A group of men shot at the the West African leader's armoured Mercedes car Wednesday with automatic weapons and a rocket-launcher, but Eyadema was not in the vehicle at the time, the sources said. His chauffeur, driving the car at a time when the president often returns to his official residence in the camp, was unhurt, they added.

Shots and explosions could be heard Thursday morning from the western parts of Lome close to the border with Ghana, but residents had begun to venture out on to the streets by 11:00 A.M. (1100 GMT).

In a shoot-out that followed the assassination bid, 10 of the assailants and two soldiers were killed, officials said.

Authorities have not fully identified the attackers, referring to them only as "armed elements," but charged that they came from Ghana, in what observers took to be an accusation targetting exiled opposition leader Gilchrist Olympia. Olympia was not in the Ghanaian capital Accra on Wednesday and told AFP from London that he

knew nothing about the operation. In May 1992, Olympia's own car was ambushed in an attack widely attributed to the armed forces loyal to General Eyadema, which left him badly wounded and killed another opposition leader.

Mopping-up operations continued Thursday as the army and police sought members of the group said to be hiding here after trying to "encircle the camp and close in on the people inside," according to an official statement.

Eyadema and Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh were at Eyadema's private home less than two kilometers (a mile) from the camp. The president "personally directed the counterattack" from his home, an informed source said. [passage omitted]

Opposition leaders reached by AFP refused to comment on the attack, saying they had inadequate information. [passage omitted]

Elections Postponed for 2 Weeks

AB0601152494 Paris AFP in French 1411 GMT 6 Jan 93

[Text] Lome 6 Jan (AFP)—The Togolese Government announced in Lome today that legislative elections have been postponed for two weeks. They are now slated for 6 and 20 February.

A government communique stated that this decision was made as a result of the "delays observed in carrying out some material tasks, mainly the personalization and distribution of voters' cards." The government also stated that "it took into account French and German electoral experts' views."

The text of the communique stressed that this postponement illustrates the "concern" of the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, and Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh "to help these elections take place under better conditions."

This revision of the electoral timetable is in response, observers note, to the wishes of the moderate opposition, who were of the view that the initially fixed dates of 23 January and 6 February would be "technically" impossible to meet, as they would jeopardize the validity of the poll.

40 Killed in Assassination Attempt

AB0601153394 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT
06 Jan 93

[Text] Lome, Jan 6 (AFP)—An attempted assassination of Togo's President Gnassingbe Eyadema and the resulting shootout caused 40 dead and a number of wounded, the Defence Ministry said Thursday.

It said the provisional death toll included 30 of the unidentified attackers, seven government troops and three civilians.

The ministry said 35 attackers had been arrested following the incident late Wednesday [5 January].

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